

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE AND THE QUESTION OF BOGUS BUTTER.

Ben. Butterworth's Lecture-Bills Reported by Virginians-Personal and Postal Notes-Excursionists.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 28 to 13, took up the oleomargarine bill. The vote is not clearly indicative of the strength of the measure, as the negative side is stronger than is here shown. In the course of the debate which followed Mr. Beck said the measure was a tax bill, and would cost ten millions yearly. On a vote at a later hour to send the bill to the Committee on Finance fifteen senators were recorded in the affirmative and twenty-nine in the negative.

Mr. Cabell made some remarks to-day in favor of the House insisting on its disagreement with the Senate conference on the legislative bill in the matter of Senate clerks.

The brilliant Ben. Butterworth lectured the Democratic party this afternoon on their refusal to follow the advice of Gramercy's Sage, who suggested an elaborate and costly system of coast-defense.

Mr. W. visited to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill in favor of Mary E. Hopkins. Mr. Trigg, from the Committee on Claims, a bill for the relief of Henry Brock. Mr. Croxon returned back from the Committee on Private Land Claims Mr. Barbour's bill (No. 3734) for the relief of Matthew Smith's legal representatives. This officer was a major in the Continental line in the Revolutionary War. The report is very long, and states the record of the gallant officer's services and the enactment of the Virginia Legislature. It also cites an opinion of Judge Black when he was Attorney-General.

Mr. Daniel presented a petition from Dinwiddie county against the internal-revenue laws. He also presented petitions from the Sixth district on eight bills before Congress. These are known as the Knights-of-Labor measures, and were stated yesterday in connection with petitions offered by Mr. W. One of Mr. Daniel's petitions contained 50 signatures, another 102, and others respectively 245, 169, 81, 225, and 1,054.

In the Senate Mr. Mahone presented the petition of the Norfolk city council urging that the Gosport navy-yard be adapted to the construction of iron ships.

The same senator presented a petition of citizens of Mecklenburg against the manufacture of bogus butter.

It is said that Mr. Cabell will have no trouble of consequence in securing his re-nomination. But he is one of those gentlemen who do not in politics take things for granted, but put their shoulders to the wheel always in good time. He will make his calling and election sure. Mr. O'Ferrall's re-nomination is regarded as certain. Mr. Green, of North Carolina, has gone home to mend his fences. His opponent, ex-Senator W. J. Dortch, is well known in politics, and both gentlemen are very popular.

Fourth-class postmasters commissioned: Virginia, John C. Hyde, Aquia, Rockbridge county; North Carolina, Andrew J. Davis, Iron Duff, Haywood county. These are new post-offices.

Thirty-two members of the South Carolina Press Association arrived in the city at 8:45 A. M. to-day on the midnight train. They are seeing the sights and change of the congressmen and officials of that State.

The North Carolina excursion party, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred in number, returned home this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They called to shake hands with the President, visited all the Departments, ran down the river to Westmoreland and Washington and home, went over in squads to Baltimore and New York, and had a party, and then returned to their homes.

Mr. Tucker returned to the city last night.

XIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1886.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted a report on the message of the President vetoing the bill granting the right of way through the reservations in Northern Montana, and recommending the passage of the bill notwithstanding the President's objections. He stated that the report was unanimous, and that he would take the early occasion to call it up for action. He did not think that it would take much time in debate.

Mr. Miller called up the oleomargarine bill—House bill delinquent butter and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine (reported by the Committee on Agriculture without amendment). The bill was read in full. The question whether the bill should be now considered was decided in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 13—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Blair, Chandler, Clark, Cushman, Dawes, Edmunds, Evans, Fry, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, Lusk, Mahone, Miller, Morrill, Platteau, Pomeroy, Sherman, Spooner, Stanford, Teller, Van Wyck, and Wilson of Iowa.

NAYS—Messrs. Beck, Berry, Brown, Cooke, Girty, Hatcher, John, of Alabama, and Wilson of Maryland.

Mr. Beck moved to refer the bill to the Finance Committee.

The motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance was rejected—yeas 15, nays 22.

Mr. Miller then spoke at some length in support of the bill.

Mr. Coxe followed in opposition, and Mr. Palmer in favor of it.

Mr. Miller, in reply to a question by Mr. Edmunds, said he would not ask a vote on the bill to-day, but would do so on Monday.

The Senate then, at 4:45, went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Holman, from the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill, reported disagreement. Messrs. Holman, Cannon, and others represented that the Senate would not yield upon the amendment making appropriations for the pay of senators' private clerks, and in view of this statement Mr. Oates, of Alabama, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment. The motion was lost—yeas 69, nays 143—and a further conference ordered.

After properly disposing of bills reported from committees the House went into Committee of the Whole on the fortification appropriation bill.

Several amendments to the increase of the amount of the appropriation were rejected. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Randall moved to reduce the appropriation for the armament of fortifications from \$500,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, suggested that there should be discussion over a proposition to vote want of confidence in another department of the Government.

Pending a vote on the demand for the

NORTH STATE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT—A VERY HARMONIOUS CONVENTION.

A Celebrated Gambling Case to Go to the Supreme Court—Crop Notes—Railroads.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—The Democratic County Convention here to-day was largely attended and remarkably harmonious, to the great satisfaction of all. The complexity of the congressional delegation is even more favorable to General Cox than was at first thought. The county has 95 votes in the District Congress. Cox's friends claim 45, giving Cooke 28 and Horn 22.

To-day there was quite a surprise in the case of Miller gambler. He was expected to go to jail at noon to-day for thirty days. His counsel got leave until 1 P. M., and at that hour they took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted, and Miller had for three days been in the custody of the sheriff. The boast made that he would not go to jail proved literally true, thanks to his counsel. The most noted gambling case known in the State goes up to the Supreme Court again. The appeal is based on the plea of excessive punishment. The case excites the attention of all the lawyers in the State.

The great Exposition buildings are fast going to decay. The patent roofing covering is broken here and there, and the stiches of the floor are showing, a true thanks to his counsel. The most noted gambling case known in the State goes up to the Supreme Court again. The appeal is based on the plea of excessive punishment. The case excites the attention of all the lawyers in the State.

The presence of two Chinamen created quite a stir among the Durham Knights of Labor. The Knights are protesting against the admission of Chinese labor into Durham.

Judge Charles C. Clark, of Craven county, the candidate of dissatisfied Republicans and of the Democrats for the State Senate, is attacked by some Democrats of the eastern part of the State. They claim that he is the author of the famous letter against the county-government system. The matter will come before the Democratic Executive Committee on the question whether the Democrats can support him.

Railway complications in Cleveland county have taken a new turn. The Massachusetts and Southern Construction Company, having entered suit against Garrett, the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, for \$25,000 damages for refusing to deliver the Cleveland-county bonds according to contract. Suit for \$25,000 has also been entered against the Carolina Central Railroad Company.

The Democrats held their judicial convention at Charlotte, Swain county, to-day, and, as predicted, the case of the county clerk, James H. Morrison, for Judge of the Superior Court.

The anniversary celebration of the Baptist Orphan Asylum, at Thomasville, will be held July 28th, Rev. J. L. Carroll, of Asheville, preaching the sermon. Rev. Dr. Prichard, of Wilmington; Rev. Dr. Huffman, of Scotland Neck, and others will deliver addresses.

Rice-planters along lower Cape Fear river say their crops have been seriously injured by the long-continued wet weather. The rice-fields are generally "laid by," as the planters say, by the 4th of July. This season there has been so much rain in June that it was impossible to work the crop, and as a consequence grass is everywhere. The outlook is said to be far from promising. Cape Fear river is to-day at stage at Fayetteville, after a rise of 15 feet.

The North Carolina railroad authorities are keeping strict watch on that line near the bridge over Walnutcreek, a mile south of this city. Yesterday and last night three attempts were made to wreck freight and passenger trains by placing railway-ties on the track.

Two engines knocked the ties from the track. The engineer of another engine saw the obstruction in time to stop. Lieutenant-Governor Steadman is almost sure of nomination to Congress from the Sixth district. Yesterday Columbus county declared for him.

The people of Charlotte, S. C., as well as of Knoxville, Tenn., are making efforts to capture the trade of western North Carolina. An excursion-train, chartered by the *New York and Norfolk*, will arrive at Asheville next Monday from Charleston.

Considerable pressurizing is being brought to bear to secure the nomination of Hon. D. G. Fowle, of this city, as Solicitor-General. His friends will begin special work in that direction this week. He has already received the endorsement of the Legislature, and will receive that of the people.

Lyonsburg and Durham Railroad. (Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
DURHAM, N. C., July 17.—The election for the subscription to the Durham and Lyonsburg railroad passed off quietly. The majority for the railroad was very decided, but at the same time the townships have not been heard from. The majority is over 1,000. In Durham township alone 1,400 votes were polled for and only 26 against the subscription. Our people are rejoicing at the success of the subscription in Campbell county. That the road will be built is now an assured fact.

Base-Ball Yesterday. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)
STATION: Metropolitan, 2; St. Louis, 12.

New York: New Yorks, 4; Boston, 2; Brooklyn: Brooklyn, 7; Louisville, 1.

Washington: Washingtons, 1; Philadelphia, 8; Baltimore: Baltimores, 6; Pittsburgh, 7.

Philadelphia: Athletics, 15; Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis: St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 8; Kansas City: Kansas Citys, 8; Chicago, 14.

Macon, Ga.: Atlantas, 4; Macons, 1. The game was protested on the charge of drunkenness and unfairness of the umpire Burns. The crowd was about to mob him after the game, but the police interfered.

The Augusta Troubles. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)
AUGUSTA, Ga., July 17.—The strike continues in Augusta factory with no prospect of a settlement. The hands in the Enterprise factory returned to work to-day, and the other mills are running regularly. The strike will be confined to the Augusta factory. The policy of the Knights seems to be to confine the strike to the present to the Augusta factory. W. H. Mallen, representing the Executive Board, left this morning for Warrior, Ala., to look into the labor troubles there.

Thrown From a Wagon and Killed. (Special telegram to the Dispatch.)
CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 17.—William Smith, a prominent citizen of this county to-day, while riding down a steep hill, was thrown from the wagon, the wheels of which passed over him, causing injuries from which he died this evening.

Nominations for Congress. (By telegram to the Dispatch.)
SAVANNAH, July 17.—Mr. Norwood was to-day renominated representative from the first congressional district of Georgia.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO DYNAMITARDS.

A Crowded Court-Room—The Sensational Testimony of Gottfried Waller—Remarkable Revelations.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, July 17.—The court-room where the trial of the Anarchists is progressing was packed to-day. The disclosures of Gottfried Waller were of a character to excite the interest of the public to the highest pitch. The appearance of Waller as he gave his testimony was very peculiar. He is a medium-sized man, with dark hair and luxuriant but well-trimmed whiskers. He has a drooping nose and clear brown eyes. His face was very pale, and he wore an expression of shame and terror as he unfolded his sensational tale, revealing the secrets of the Lehr- and Wehr-Verein.

The court was opened to-day Waller was again placed on the stand. Witness testified that the bomb given him by Forch on Thanksgiving-day, with instructions to use it on the police if they interfered with the meeting to be held that day at Market-Street Square, was kept in his house two weeks, and then placed in the woods. Witness continued his testimony, saying Schorerbott was at the meeting.

"Did Schorerbott say anything at the meeting?"
"He said we should tell the members what we had decided to do. He said the thing should commence in other places also."

"What do you mean by the thing?"
Witness testified that at a meeting held in Bohemian Hall Sunday, May 24, Engel and Fischer (two of the defendants) and a number of other Socialists were present. Engel submitted a plan, according to which, as soon as it came to a conflict between the police and the northwestern groups, bombs should be thrown into the police-stations.

Then rifles of the Lehr- and Wehr-Verein were to be posted at the distance and about all the windows of the station-houses. That was to be kept up till we reached the city. We were to kill everybody who opposed us. Engel's plan was finally adopted by the meeting.

This concluded the direct examination. Counsel for defense, after conference, asked to have Waller's testimony stricken out. The Court overruled this, and the cross-examination of the witness was begun.

Witness was severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken. He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE CHICAGO DYNAMITARDS.

A Crowded Court-Room—The Sensational Testimony of Gottfried Waller—Remarkable Revelations.

(By telegram to the Dispatch.)
CHICAGO, July 17.—The court-room where the trial of the Anarchists is progressing was packed to-day. The disclosures of Gottfried Waller were of a character to excite the interest of the public to the highest pitch. The appearance of Waller as he gave his testimony was very peculiar. He is a medium-sized man, with dark hair and luxuriant but well-trimmed whiskers. He has a drooping nose and clear brown eyes. His face was very pale, and he wore an expression of shame and terror as he unfolded his sensational tale, revealing the secrets of the Lehr- and Wehr-Verein.

The court was opened to-day Waller was again placed on the stand. Witness testified that the bomb given him by Forch on Thanksgiving-day, with instructions to use it on the police if they interfered with the meeting to be held that day at Market-Street Square, was kept in his house two weeks, and then placed in the woods. Witness continued his testimony, saying Schorerbott was at the meeting.

"Did Schorerbott say anything at the meeting?"
"He said we should tell the members what we had decided to do. He said the thing should commence in other places also."

"What do you mean by the thing?"
Witness testified that at a meeting held in Bohemian Hall Sunday, May 24, Engel and Fischer (two of the defendants) and a number of other Socialists were present. Engel submitted a plan, according to which, as soon as it came to a conflict between the police and the northwestern groups, bombs should be thrown into the police-stations.

Then rifles of the Lehr- and Wehr-Verein were to be posted at the distance and about all the windows of the station-houses. That was to be kept up till we reached the city. We were to kill everybody who opposed us. Engel's plan was finally adopted by the meeting.

This concluded the direct examination. Counsel for defense, after conference, asked to have Waller's testimony stricken out. The Court overruled this, and the cross-examination of the witness was begun.

Witness was severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken. He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

Absorbing as had been the morning session, the afternoon far surpassed it in interest. The first move on the part of the State was the introduction of another witness. This was Bernhard Schroder, who, the night preceding the bomb-throwing, had been present in the court-room, and who, in his testimony, had been severely cross-examined, but his testimony remained unshaken.

He said that no offers had been made to induce him to testify.

NORFOLK.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ALLEGEDLY-RECOVERED-HOWITZERS.

Another Boy Recovered—The Howitzers Having an Enjoyable Time. Methodist Notes.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)
NORFOLK,